THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER,	1 month,	$ 3 00
"	3 months,	8 00
"	6 months,	15 00
WEEKLY PAPER,	3 months,	3 00
"	6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Northern News—Our Forces Advancing in the Valley.

RICHMOND, June 5.

The *Herald* of the 4th says, Stanton had telegraphed Dix, that Kirby Smith was crossing the Mississippi.

Several confused telegrams from Harper's Ferry indicated that a heavy rebel force was moving in that direction in three columns.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 4th says, all communication between Little Rock and Memphis is cut off.

A great fire had occurred at Springfield armory, destroying much machinery.

Congress was to adjourn on the 4th.

Provisions of all kinds have advanced largely.

Baltimore was excited Saturday, with rumors that rebel cavalry and infantry had made their appearance near Martinsburg. Last accounts state that, Gen. Kelly had evacuated the town.

SCREENING THEIR FRIENDS.

The Raleigh *Standard* does not notice the affidavits and certificate in relation to the treasonable association in Chatham and other counties, but contents itself with copying in an obscure place the following paragraphs from the *Progress* attempting to ridicule the persons who gave those affidavits and certificate:—

"Signs and wanders and visions have been seen recently in the land of Chatham, and "wise people" begin to think the end is nigh. One O. Churchhill has had his eyes opened, and as if by a vision has seen a light, and peace rested upon his soul, for he believed he was forgiven. And yet others saw lights and were glad, and even unto this day Silas, sirnamed Beckwith, and others, two of the name of Holland, and Long with a J. B. to it, and Sugg, R. M. Marvel not, for these things are so, and they did confess their sins before the *Council*, even H. with a J. P. to it, and during the morning hour they did rejoice and were exceedingly glad because they were forgiven, even in the hours of Zebulon the Chief.

"In all seriousness, if O. Churchhill, Benton Holland. J. H. Holland, J. B. Long, R. M. Sugg and Silas Beckwith see proper to join a secret order and to take horrid oaths which they promise not to divulge, *and then perjure themselves by divulging them*, what is it all to Mr. Holden and his friends? Mr. Holden belongs to no secret order, and knows of the existence of none. The Destructives and Secessionists are engaged in all manner of conspiracies, spy systems, intrigue and corruption, and we are not surprised that some of them should take horrid oaths and then break them.

"Chatham county will vote for Mr. Holden by at least two to one, though signs, and visions and wonders should continue to appear.—*Progress.*"

The purpose of this is evidently to screen the members of the treasonable association, who, according to Rev. O. Churchhill,—("*one* O. Churchhill")—"were expected to vote for Mr. Holden." The *Standard* is full of electioneering stuff, abuse of Gov. Vance, columnious charges against him and his friends, ridiculous stories about the votes that Mr. Holden will get in August and his certainty of being elected; but it cannot devote a thought to the gravest charge ever made in North Carolina, no less than that his friends were engaged in a treasonable secret conspiracy—a conspiracy to overthrow the Confederate government and take North Carolina back into union with the hated band of robbers and abolitionists and murderers who are desolating our country. The conduct of these two Holden papers is such as to cause the conviction that their Editors were well aware of the existence of this secret association, and the absence of a word of condemnation would indicate that they approved of it. Will any one believe, that such a notice as the above is all that those papers would have contained if they had not *known* that the facts stated by Mr. Churchhill and the other five persons were *true?* They would have denied, if they had dared, for they well know how damaging such a disclosure must be to the prospects of Mr. Holden. The mass of the people of North Carolina are not traitors themselves, nor prepared to tolerate treason in others, or to elevate to the Gubernatorial chair the candidate of traitors. The article of the *Progress*, therefore, thus copied into the *Standard*, can only be regarded as an admission of the truth of the statements of Messrs. Churchhill, Holland and others. It will not do for the *Standard* to say that the Rev. Mr. Churchhill and the others "perjured this treasonable conspiracy. A man can only commit perjury "when a *lawful* oath is administered, in some *judicial* proceeding, to a person who swears wilfully, absolutely and falsely, in a matter *material* to the issue or point of question." See Blackstone, 4th book, 10th ch., 16th part. The same authority goes on to lay down the law that other oaths, (such as that administered by the treasonable association,) are "unnecessary at least," and therefore not perjury. And moreover, if we mistake not, it is not only not perjury for a man to reveal a matter which he had been *unlawfully* sworn to conceal, but it is laid down as a *duty* of a citizen to make such revelation in cases where the public safety requires it. A man can commit no perjury by revealing a criminal and treasonable conspiracy.—*Observer.*

"A man of principle is not changed by every wind of doctrine."—*Standard.*

Then it is plain Mr. Holden is not a man of principle, for his changes have been constant.

"It is easy to talk, and loud professions cost nothing."—*Standard.*

On this point no one is more fully qualified to lay down the law than Mr. Holden.

"Men are often faithless and fall away from principle."—*Standard.*

Mr. Holden is a living example of this truth.

"Principle endures and can never fall."—*Standard.*

Which principle? Whig principle, Democratic principle, Secession principle, Union principle, Conservative principle, or Holden principle? Mr. Holden has sworn by them all, by turns, and the Holden principle is the only one that he has never abandoned.—*Fay. Observer.*

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864. [No. 67.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Camp 2nd N. C. Infantry,
JUNE 27th, 1864.

To the Citizens of Wayne County, N. C.:

By request I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the Senate of your next General Assembly. If elected, I shall endeavor to serve your interests, if not elected I shall cheerfully abide your decision.

I am your obedient servant, &c.
W. T. FAIRCLOTH.

July 8th, 1864. 66—tc.

☞ WE are authorized to announce EDWARD PATRICK, as a Candidate to represent Greene and Lenoir Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.
July 8th, 1864. 66—10t.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Person County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Person county, State of North Carolina.

Should you honor me with your sufferages and elect me, I can only promise to serve you with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions tobe in my place; besides, my opinions and actions in this war are well known to you all—that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters of this county to decide.

ALEX. M. LONG.

July 7th, 1864. 65—1m.

☞ Confederate and Recorder copy one month.

To the Voters of Bertie County:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am, respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
JAMES BOND.

July 7th, 1864. 65—tc.

☞ WE are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

☞ We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS, Esq., for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM. H. AVERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston county, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conserxatives, and supporters of Gov. Vance. 28—tepd.

☞ WE are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.
May 27. 31—te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 30—te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce W. J. POPE, as a Candidate for the Sheriffalty of Lenoir County, at the ensuing August election.
July 2nd, 1864. 61—6tpd.

☞ WE are requested to announce W. W. DUNN, as a candidate for re-election, to the House of Commons in Lenior county.
July 1st, 1864. 60—6t.

☞ WE are authorized to announce DR. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.
July 1st, 1864. 60—te.

☞ Major A. D. CRUDUP, of the 47th Regiment N. C. Troops, is announced by his friends as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the Senate of the next General Assembly. He is a true Conservative and a supporter of Governor Vance. His position in the army precludes the possibility of his canvassing the county; but he hopes that his friends will see that his position is fully represented to the people.
June 27th, 1864. 57—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat, to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity and prosperity of the State.

I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,
P. T. HENRY.

Colerain, Bertie county, June 16, 1864. 49—te.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, July 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS } No. 22. }

1. THE SUPREME COURT HAVING DECIDED IN THE case of Walton, that the principals of substitutes ARE liable, by law, to military duty, all such persons as were bound by any Judge to abide the decision in Walton's case, are required to report immediately to the Enrolling Officer of their respective counties, or they will forfeit their bonds and be arrested and sent to camp.

District Enrolling Officers will hold their Local Officers responsible for a strict execution of this order.

* * * * *

By order of the Commandant,
E. J. HARDIN,
Adjutant.

July 6th, 1864. 64—6t.

Chief En. Office 1st Cong. Dist., N. C.,
MURFREESBORO', June 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER } No. 2. }

1. ALL WHITE MALES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 17 not,) and all male free negroes between the ages of 18 and 45 will assemble at the following times and places, viz:

Those in Washington county, at Plymouth, on 15th of July.
Those in Martin county, at Williamston, on 20th of July.
Those in Bertie county, at Windsor, on 23rd of July.
Those in Northampton county, at Jackson, on 28th of July.
Those in Hertford county, at Murfreesboro', on 1st of August.

II. County Enrolling Officers and (in their absence) the Commanding Officers of the Regiments of Militia, are charged with the duty of disseminating this order throughout their respective counties, and they will be held to the strictest countability for the manner in which it is executed.

HUGH L. COLE,
Capt. and Chief E. O. 1st C. D. N. C.

HEADQUARTERS MED. EX. BOARD,
1ST CONG. DIST., N. C., June 30, 1864.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Medical Examining Board for the 1st Congressional District of North Carolina, gives notice that he will be present at the times and places specified in the above order, for the purpose of examining such persons liable to conscription as may present themselves before his Board.

HENRY K. COCHRAN,
(Signed,) Asst. Surg. P. A. C. S. & Ch'mn Board.

July 6th, 1864. 64—td.

FRENCH BOLTING CLOTHS.

1 CASE CARLILE'S NEEDLES, GOLD EYED, ASSORTED, in each paper, 1 to 5.
1 case English Blue Stone.
10 Gross Matches.
1 case Anchor Brand French Bolting Cloths, 5, 8, 9 and 10.
1 case best English Glue.

H. M. BROWN & CO.

Hillsboro', July 7th, 1864. 65—2t.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL BEGIN on Wednesday, the 20th of July, and continue twenty weeks.

Parents, who wish to secure rooms for their daughters, will please inform us immediately, as we cannot provide for a very large number of boarders.

Pupils are requested to bring books, slates, music, &c., and to be present at the opening of the Session.

For terms, &c., address
E. E. PARHAM, Warrenton, N. C.

July 4, 1864. 62—d6tpd.

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, a Negro Man, who says his name is SAM, and that he belongs to Mr. Jno. L. Caldwell, of Charlotte, N. C.

The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, pay all charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

June 17, 1864. 49—tf.

HILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SECOND SESSION (1864) OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence July 1st.

For circulars and information, apply to
Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
Superintendent.

May 16. 19—3m.

AUCTION SALES!

BY M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF
IMPORTED GOODS,
BY
CATALOGUE.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, 1864, COMMENCing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at my sales rooms, No. 2 Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the entire cargoes of steamships

BADGER AND LUCY,

With large consignments ex-ships CHICORA, ALICE, FANNIE, CITY OF PETERSBURG, and other vessels viz:

DRY GOODS.

18 cases white ground prints
16 cases black and white printed muslin
13 cases huckaback towels
11 cases organdia muslins
8 bales army clothes
7 cases super hosiery
7 cases Coats' and Clark's spool cotton
6 cases finishing linen thread
6 bales fancy shirts
4 cases solid, broken and mourning ginghams
3 cases black lustre
3 cases confederate tweeds
3 cases ready made clothing
2 cases checks and stripes, mourning
3 cases coat, vest and bone buttons
2 bales barege
2 cases black satin
2 cases super black broadcloth
2 cases brown holland
4 cases flannel shirts
2 bales mixed meltons
1 bale blue and grey serge
1 bale fancy flannels
1 case black alpaca
1 case black orleans
1 case paper cambric, assorted colors
1 balo mottled alpacas
1 case Beauregard tweeds
1 case southern cloaking
1 case black and white prints
1 case shirting
1 case fancy shawls
1 bale Linos, superior
1 case mosquito netting
1 case ties, gloves, etc
1 bale super broadcloth, assorted colors
1 case Irish linen
1 case pant buttons
1 case black and white pins

SHOES, LEATHERS, ETC.

26 trunks ladie's, gent's and children's shoes
19 cases ladie's, gent's and children's qr bootees extra
6 cases army shoes
7 cases Barton's bleached and brown shoe thread
4 cases fr calf skins
4 cases chamois skins
3 cases morocco skins

COTTON CARDS, CLOTHING, ETC.

35 cases cotton cards, No 10's, part Whittemore's best
1 case wool cards
2 cases card clothing 33x4
2 cases fillering

STATIONERY.

16 cases cap, letter and note paper
2 cases gillott's steel pens
3 cases pen holders
1 case penotis and pens
1 case assorted stationary

BAGGING AND ROPE.

10 bales gunny bagging
148 coil bale rope

GROCERIES.

238 bags rio coffee
60 barrels brown sugar
60 barrels crushed sugar
183 kits No. 1 mackeral
8 casks cholory
10 boxes sperm candles
10 bags black pepper
10 caddies young hyson tea

HARDWARE, ETC.

8 tons hoop iron
10 kegs nails assorted sizes
4 casks wire
4 cases gun caps
12 bags shot
3 cases knives, files and razors

LIQUORS, ETC.

4 quarter cask pure Cognac Brandy
1 half pipe pure martel brandy
1 quarter pipe pure pinet, castillon & co., brandy,
1 eight pipe pure otard, Dupuy & co, brandy.
10 casks whiskey,
12 casks old rum
10 cases holland gin
36 demijohns holland gin

DRUGS, ETC.

30 cases liquorice paste
30 cases liquorice stick
13 casks alcohol
14 casks alum
8 casks epsom salts
9 casks balsam copaiba
9 hbls Tanners oil
42 kegs bi. carb, soda
5 bbls borax
3 cases quinine
5 bbls [illegible]
3 cases potass carb
2 cases blue mass
1 case powd. ipecac
1 case iodide potass and iodine
2 casks soda crystals
2 casks blue stone
1 case phosphorus

July 4, 1864. 62—ts.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT.

A PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

All Christians and the public are respectfully invited.

Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung.

Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864. 12—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me.

57—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

THE MERCURY!
THE MERCURY!

BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!

BRILLIANT AND CHARMING,

WITH ROMANCES, SKETCHES, TALES OF REAL LIFE, NOVELETTES, INCIDENTS, AND ANECDOTES OF THE WAR! ESSAYS, CRITICISMS, POETRY, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, WITTICISMS AND MISCELLANY!

INCLUDING

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH AND OTHER LANGUAGES,

Making a complete Casket of *Polite Southern Literature!*

IT IS A HOME JOURNAL FOR THE HOUSEHOLD!

IT IS A SOLDIER'S PAPER FOR THE CAMPS!

IT IS A TRAVELLER'S COMPANION FOR THE CARS!

IT IS PLEASANT READING FOR EVERYBODY!

All of the most Prominent and Talented Authors in the South, as well as the younger favorites, are writing for

THE MERCURY.

☞ Subscribers can be supplied with back numbers, containing the following

BEAUTIFUL AND THRILLING STORIES:

"THE TRUMP THAT TRIUMPHED;" a Tale of Love.
"JEROME ELLIOT;" a Tale of the War.
"MAUD: or, THE GHOST FROM BENEATH THE BRIDGE."
"THE REFUGEE'S NIECE," founded on incidents of the War in North Carolina.
"THE DESERTER'S DAUGHTER;" an exciting Tale of Real Life.
"JENNIE ASTON;" a Romance.
"TRIED FOR MURDER;" a Thrilling Romance.
"KRETTEL;" an exciting Story from the German.
"ALARO VENZILATA: or FLORETTA'S RING;" an Italian Tale of Love and War.
"BLUE AND SCARLETT;" being Incidents and Anecdotes of the War, etc.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

"NON INTERVENTION;"
"THE REFUGEE'S HOME;"
"THE CASTLE OF SPAGNETO;"
"THE DESERTER'S DEN IN DOVER SWAMP.

All these articles, together with an endless variety of

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

are contained in the first three numbers of Vol. IV, 1864, (commencing April 30,) of this really

SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL.

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,

WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B. Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Ald.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	86 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

IMPORTANT INVENTION
FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING
OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING OBTAINED A PATENT right for a sett of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $90 to $100 per day, and from $5,000 to $7,000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address
J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
Ringwood P. O., Halifax county, N. C.

June 13, 1864. 45—d&wlm.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Bunett,
4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jos M Whitson,	Jno R Marchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Eac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Nelll McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Lake,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

—— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L. Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 50th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 10th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, —— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 34th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Scott's Brigade, French's Division.

The 3d, 45th, 55th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 10th, 52d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st Battalion	Reserve Forces,	Maj.	C.	W.	Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	"	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $3,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chestnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W. H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H T Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commisshry General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Post master General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finances Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 9, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

Negotiate! Negotiate!!

The Holdenites continue to ring the changes upon negotiation, as the means to peace. Let not the people be deceived by the demagogical cant of Holden and his friends. Negotiate with whom? Negotiate when? Who must negotiate? These are, after all, the main questions in this matter. We believe, and so does Gov. Vance, that we must *end* the war—that is, *settle* the difficulty, by negotiation. But with whom shall we negotiate? It takes two parties to negotiate. The Confederate Government has been ready to negotiate to end the war from the beginning. To this day it has never been able to find a second party to negotiate with. Mr. Davis has proposed diplomatic intercourse with Mr. Lincoln, but he has treated every proposition with contempt. The world knows that Mr. Davis is anxious to negotiate a peace. But can he? With whom? Where is the second party? Has Mr. Lincoln ever shown the slightest inclination to stop fighting and negotiate? But Mr. Holden says, let the States appoint Peace Commissioners. That is illegal. The Constitution places all negotiations in the hands of the President and the Senate. Before the States can resume the right to negotiate, they must secede and break up the Confederate Government, or amend the Constitution. But where is the evidence that Lincoln would treat with States in their sovereign capacity? Has he ever said so? Has he ever hinted a willingness to do so? Has he the right to do so, if he would? Certainly not. He cannot treat with the States. His quarrel is with the States—he charges the States with rebellion, and therefore could not and would not negotiate with them. Whatever he may say of the Confederate Government, he has been compelled to treat with that Government. The principle of negotiation, as a belligerant power, he has been compelled to concede in the exchange of prisoners. Has he gone that far in recognizing the State Governments as belligerant powers? Never.

When must we negotiate? Why, just as soon as we can get a second party to negotiate with. We hold to that. Gov. Vance will endorse that. Can Mr. Holden do more or less? But when will that be? Can we find a negotiator to make terms with until we convince Lincoln that he cannot conquer us? Never, never. How then can we find a negotiator? What recourse alone is left us to get a second party to negotiate with, but the successful assistance of Lincoln? What chance is there for a peace, but to *conquer a peace?* None, whatever.

Let not the people be deceived by the miserable clap-trap of the *Standard*, and *Progress*. They talk as if getting a peace was a small job. As if Mr. Holden could bring peace by his nod. As if peace would come to-morrow, if the States would just say so. Now they know better. They are willing to keep up the deception for selfish and personal ends.

Can it be possible that there are ten men in the State who believe this clap-trap? Can there be found a man so stultified, so ignorant, as to believe, for a moment, that there is any hope for peace but in the successful resistance of Lincoln? If there be, he is beyond the reach of conviction, too stupid to reason or to think. They don't believe it. Holden laughs in his sleeves at the idea. As unsophisticated as Pennington is, he knows better, though he may urge it ten times a day. They know the people want peace above all things, and they are willing to dupe them with the idea that if they elect Holden peace will come. What must be the doom of such men, when they meet the retribution which is treasured up for them?

Gen. S. F. Patterson.

A part of Holden's system of humbuggery is to claim that every man of prominence, who belongs to the Conservative party, will vote for himself. He first gets Pennington to publish it in the *Progress* and then he (Holden) copies it in the *Standard*. We have already shown the falsity of these unfounded claims of support in several instances. Gen. Sam'l. F. Patterson, of Caldwell, having, among others, been claimed as a Holdenite in the *Progress*, Gen. P. addresses the following letter to the editor of that paper setting himself right:

CALDWELL COUNTY, July 4th, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—Not being a subscriber to your paper, a friend has called my attention to an article under the editorial head in your issue of the 28th ult., in which, after referring to the withdrawal of Tod R. Caldwell, Esq., as a candidate in the Senatorial District composed of Burke, Caldwell and McDowell, and the nomination of myself for the position, it is stated that I am understood to be for Mr. Holden, meaning I suppose for the next Governor of this State. I do not of course know the source from which you derived this understanding—it could scarcely have been from any one in this section of the State, for I believe that my position in this section is generally known to be directly the reverse. Who ever your informant may have been, however, he is either deceived himself, or has willfully misled you. Two years ago I was an ardent supportor of Gov. Vance for the position he now fills, and I have seen no reason since to withdraw the confidence then reposed in his ability, integrity and patriotism, but on the contrary the experience of the last eighteen months has but served to strengthen the convictions of my judgment at that time. Not wishing that either yourself or the public should be deceived in this matter, however unimportant it may be considered, you will please do me the favor to publish this note in order to correct any false impression which the article referred to may have made.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

S. F. PATTERSON.

It may not be improper to add that Rufus Patterson, son of the Gen., and who has likewise been claimed as a Holdenite, is also a strong friend and supporter of Gov. Vance.

Form of Making Election Returns.

We give below a form of returns to be made by those who may hold the election for Governor, etc., in the army. It is to be hoped that as few informalities will be made as possible, and a little attention on the part of those who have the matter in charge is all that is necessary:

HEADQUARTERS CORPS
DIVISION REGT., N. C. TROOPS,
July 28th, 1864

I commanding Regiment, N. C. Troops, appoint and freeholders of Company of Regiment, N. C. Troops, to hold the election for Governor, and Members of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and Sheriff of county, in said State and make return according to law.

A. B.,
Commanding Regt. N. C. T.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS
DIVISION REGT., N. C. TROOPS,
COMPANY July 28th, 1864.

The undersigned, three freeholders, of Company Regiment, N. C. Troops, certify that, under the direction of the commanding officer of said Regiment, they on this Thursday, 28th July, 1864, opened the polls and held the election in said Company for Governor and Members of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and Sheriff of County, in said State, and the following is a correct list of the voters residents of the County of , and the result of the vote together with the number of votes cast, the names of the persons voted for, and the office for which they were voted.

Freeholders.

FOR GOVERNOR.
received ( )
votes ( )

FOR THE SENATE.
received ( )
votes ( )

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
received ( )
votes ( )

FOR SHERIFF.
received ( )
votes ( )

☞ The *People's Press* is disposed to discredit the existence of the treasonable organization known as the "Heroes of America"—says that it is a mere electioneering trick, and that it will probably not be heard of again after the election. None so blind as those who will not see—none so deaf as those who will not hear. We tell the editor of the *Press*, that the organization *does* exist—that it is of a treasonable character—that all its members are either known, or soon will be, and that the only way for those, who have gone into it, to escape punishment, is to come right out of it, make a clear breast, and expose the whole affair. We say this in a spirit of kindness and admonition, and not as a threat. We fear the *Press'* want of belief betrays more than appears on the surface.

☞ We are requested to state that Frank I. Wilson, of this City, will leave for Petersburg, Va., on Monday next, (11th inst.,) and will carry letters and papers for all persons desiring to communicate with our soldiers or others. He will visit the army, if practicable. Letters, etc., left with him or at the Auction Store of Tucker, Andrews & Co., will be attended to.

☞ A friend writing us from Webster, Jackson county, and sending a list of subscribers, says:

"It is the desire and wish of the people of this county that Gov. Vance will come here in person, and give us a speech, as Mr. Holden's friends are pretty well all gone to the Yankees what are not in the mountains."

SECRET ORGANIZATION.

We have noticed in two or three of our State exchanges statements in regard to a secret organization which is said to exist, having for its object the overthrow of the Confederate Government. At first we were not disposed to notice the matter, believing it impossible that any set of men here in the South were wicked or mean enough to engage in such a traitorous scheme. But the Raleigh *Confederate*, which first made the statement, has recently reiterated it, and says it knows of witnesses who can expose the evil designs of the members of this secret organization. And the Goldsboro' *Journal* of last week says:

"A few days ago a private in Gen. Lee's regiments, a South Carolinian, called at our office and informed us that there was no doubt whatever of the existence of this organization. He had evidence conclusive to him, *and also in our armies.* In the army of Gen. Lee he knew it to exist. He had seen the ritial, the signs and passwords in print, and he promised to furnish us with a copy, on his return to his regiment."

Considering these statements, we think it important that the matter should be fully investigated, and if such an organization is found to exist the members ought to be brought to swift punishment. A citizen or resident of the South who would join or co-operate with a secret or open organization for the purpose of overthrowing the Confederate Government and placing our lives, liberty, property and our all at the mercy of Lincoln and his cutthroats, should be executed as a traitor as speedily as possible. Let every true man—every one who desires to promote peace here at home and secure the final success of the Confederate cause—be on the alert and report what he can ascertain about this secret organization which is said to exist in our midst.

We hope the *Confederate* and *Journal* will give the authority for their statements, and make public the names of all whom they may know to be connected with the treasonable scheme. Prompt exposures should be made so that the public can mark and seize the traitors.

Since writing the above, we find and expose in the Raleigh *Conservative* of the existence of the organization alluded to. A Baptist minister of Chatham county, the Rev. O. Churchhill, exposes the combination and warns the public against it.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

General Johnston is represented as having withdrawn his army from its late position with so much deliberation that not even an old bucket was lost. From the beginning to the end of the campaign, he has played the game of war as coolly as if he were seated at a chess-board. This last move, we think, will be his final one—his next will be to deliver battle upon the brnks of the Chattahoochee, if Sherman should dare to take up the gage he will there throw down.

Gen. Early's Whereabouts.

An obliging friend has placed in our hands the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 6th inst., from which we take the following:

That Petersburg escaped the expected shelling on the 4th of July is no less a matter of surprise than of pleasure. The opinion that Grant would celebrate that day with an effort to burn the "Cockade City" was very generally entertained, though no man could find any reason in the military situation that would have justified so great an outrage. Occupied by no troops, containing no public stores, filled with hospitals containing the wounded of both armies, the residence of women and children, its bombardment would have been a useless piece of wickedness unparallelled in the history of even this war. But notwithstanding all this, the general belief was that Petersburg would be sacrificed to Grant's malice, but the disappointment is as great as it is gratifying. What protected the city we cannot say, its patriotic people, without a murmur, calmly awaited their fate, more willing to see it smouldering in ashes than delivered over to any brutal government of any Yankee General.

The following paragraph in the New York *Herald* of the 30th may explain why Petersburg was spared:

"A large body of rebels, said to be under the leadership of General Jubal A. Early, are reported to have reached Winchester. Detachments had pounced upon the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and torn up ten miles of that great thoroughfare of Yankee travel and transportation."

What facts the *Herald* may have for its statement we do not know, but the report even of the proximity of a General who burned the iron works of Thaddeous Stevens, to the cities and towns of Pennsylvania, may not have been without its due influence on the Yankee General before Petersburg. Taking the statement of the *Herald* as true, and as we cannot discover any motive for its being false in regard to such a subject, the presumption will not be considered violent, that Bennett has published what he believes to be a fact, and that "a large body of rebels" are near Winchester, the inquiry immediately arises, where did they go from? Will the Yankee nation believe that Lee, whom Grant has whipped and driven from the Rapid Ann to the Appomattox, and who is now besieged in Petersburg, cut off from provisions and reinforcements, could have detached "a large body of rebels," so far from his beleaguered army as Winchester. The only explanation for such remarkable conduct on the part of Gen. Lee that Stanton can make to Dix, will be, that Lee, finding his provisions daily lessening, with no prospect of receiving any more, has begun the work of dispersing his army so that when the catastrophe of surrender, *now known* to be inevitable comes, there may be as few as possible to fall into the hands of the captors, while the detachments that have been sent away will have so much start that pursuit will be unnecessary and capture impossible. The "large body of rebels" reported to have reached Winchester, will be represented as a bold foraging expedient of Gen. Lee to feed his starving, famishing army, and being hungry they are therefore desperate, and to burn Petersburg with such desperate characters on the borders of Pennsylvainia, with the valley of the Cumberland upon them, and Gettysburg, York and Harrisburg unprotected before them, would be both imprudent and impolitic; hence orders from Washington may have saved Petersburg. But be this as it may, Petersburg still stands; but whether its preservation is due to the prudence or the magnanimity of Grant, the future and that "large body of rebels" reported near Winchester, will probably determine.

A certain Colonel now commanding a Virginia regiment, when a cadet at the V. M. I, was asked by his professors what he supposed Adam's first reflections were when he awoke to consciousness in Paradise? "Well," said the cadet, "I suppose Mr. Adam said to himself, Who do I belong to? Where did I come from and where am I going to?" These same queries, we have no doubt, have been made by many thousand Yankees since the *Herald* reported a "large body of rebels" near Winchester. And well may the Yankee ask, to *whom does this large body of rebels belong?* Lee must require every man to defend Richmond. It is not impossible for Lee, whipped by Grant, to send men away from Richmond, while Grant, the victor, is demanding more men. *Where did they come from?* Hunter victoriously marched from Winchester through Harrisburg, Staunton, Lexington, and to Lynchburg, scattering a small body under Jones, but without encountering any 'large body of rebels' and thereby he had the honor to make the following report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 4 P. M.

Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

The following dispatch has just been received from General Hunter:

'I have the honor to report that our expedition has been extremely successful, inflicting great injury upon the enemy, and victorious in every engagement. Running short of ammunition, (he fought about one hour.—ENQ.,) and finding it impossible to collect supplies while in the presence of an enemy believed to be superior to our forces or numbers, and constantly receiving reinforcements from Richmond and other points, I deemed it best to withdraw, and have succeeded in doing so, without serious loss, to this point, where we have met abundant supplies of food and forage. A detailed report of our operations will be forwarded immediately. The command is in excellent heart and health, and ready, after a few days rest, for service in any direction.'

Nothing later than my telegram of this morning has been received from Gen. Grant or Gen. Sherman.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

And lastly, *where are they going to?* The still waters and green pastures of Pennsylvania lie temptingly spread out before them—Cumberland and Pittsburg on their left, Harrisburg and the heart of Pennsylvania in the front. Washington city and the rest of the Yankee nation are on the right of this 'large body of rebels.' Wherever they may be going, they have not the fear of Grant before them. Hundreds of miles to their rear, the Lieutenant General is calling for more men and demanding the repeal of the commutation clause—he is powerless to protect Pennsylvania. It would be a good joke if the 'large body of rebels' should turn out to be Imboden and Mosby and McNiel and Gilmer united on a raid.

For the Conservative.

HEROES OF AMERICA!!!

MR. EDITOR: I rejoice in common with every true man that this infamous and dangerous association of *traitors* has been exposed. I wish to make one suggestion, in connection with what appeared in your paper, for the benefit of those who have been misled, of which I have no doubt there are some few. It is this. The association of itself or the oath itself abominable as it is, may not be, and probably is not treason, but let it be remembered that *any overt act of any one of the concern* it matters not where he may be, is treason, and such act of one involves all, as in treason all are principals. If therefore any one of these Heroes of America!! (God save the mark,) gives any information to the enemy, even if he sends a message which is intercepted, it is treason. Every one who is induced to desert, any kind of information or assistance of any sort, given or attempted to be given provided some act is done, that by any *one* of the concern involves all. If therefore any one of these miserable men shall be convicted of treason, it will make all guilty, and all who belong to this oath-bound association, will, or may have to pay the penalty of death.

I will further add, that it is not only the moral and social duty of Mr. Churchhill and all those others whose certificates show them members, but it is their duty also under the law.

On the 11th day of May, 1861, our Legislature passed a law against treason, and among other things the act declares "that if any person knowing of such treason, shall not as soon as may be, give information to the Governor or some conservator of the peace, such person shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court."

These men, Churchhill, Long, and others, are not only bound therefore to give the name of every man in this treasonable combination against our peace and independence, but to do all in their power to aid in bringing all those who still belong to it to speedy punishment. Let all remember that should one of these conspirators be tried and condemned for treason, all those who are members of this hellish association will be liable to pay the penalty with their lives, for, I repeat, if *one* is guilty of treason *all* are guilty—if the act that consummates the treason is by one a thousand miles off, because there being a common design to do an unlawful act, the law regards the act of one the act of all, whether present or not. These are plain, legal principles, Mr. Editor, about which there can be no dispute, and from them it is easy to see in what danger are all those who do not come at once from this association and do all they can to expose it, and those who still adhere to it.

CHATHAM.

FROM THE LEFT OF OUR LINES.

On Friday, Schofield's corps, consisting of about three regiments of cavalry, and ten thousand infantry, advanced on our left, with the intention probably of driving it back, and flanking our main army, and at the same time getting possession of the Turner Ferry road. They, however, were defeated in their plans. The State Troops, assisted by several thousand regular infantry and cavalry, succeeded in keeping them in check. Our loss was about one hundred killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was quite heavy.

On Saturday morning our troops withdrew about three miles in good order to a high range of hills about two miles beyond the Chattahoochee. These hills have been well fortified by breastworks and rifle pits. They can only be attacked by the main road, which is very narrow, as nearly the whole country is uncultivated. The trees on hill side have all been cut down, and lie in one tangled mass, making it impossible for the enemy to make a charge except by the narrow passage way spoken of above.

On Saturday afternoon the Yankees burned the Sweet Water Cotton Mills and Furgerson' Grist and Flouring Mills, in Campbell county, besides the dwellings along the road by which they advanced in that section. Their progress could be distinguished by the columns of rising smoke as the happy home of some family was destroyed by the flames.

About four o'clock on Saturday their advance lines were checked by our pickets. What further movements have taken place since that we know not as we left for Atlanta about that time.

Our troops appeared to be in the best of spirits, and have every confidence in their commander.

The State militia—the much abused portion of our defenders—it is said stood fire well on Friday and fought as bravely and cool as the regulars.

Gen. G. W. Smith, the commander of the State troops, has some eight thousand Confederate troops put under him. He is considered by Gen. Johnston, as well by other prominent officers in the army of Tennessee, as one of the ablest and most efficient officers in the Confederacy. The compliment paid Gen. Smith, by giving him command of our entire left is a high one and at the same time is a severe rebuke to those who have endeavored to bring into disrepute with the people so brave and gallant an officer.

It was rumored that Gen. Johnston had determined that the left should retreat no further, and if the enemy persisted in his advance in that section that a battle would take place. It was also rumored that Hood's corps had been ordered to the left on Saturday to assist in repelling the further advance of the Yankees.

Up to nine o'clock Saturday morning, the cannonading along the entire line was very heavy. During the remainder of the day scarcely a gun was heard.

The impression on Saturday was that a general engagement would take place around Marietta on Sunday.

A gentleman just from the centre says that [illegible] our army had evacuated Kennesaw and was passing through Marietta. It was expected in that section that a fight would take place on Sunday.

All of our stores, baggage wagons, &c., had been sent across the Chattahooche.

SECRET COMBINATION.

When we wrote [illegible] a few weeks ago we were not aware that it had an organization in this county, but we are now well satisfied that it has taken extensive hold here, and that no small proportion of our people understand it well. But we are equally well advised that none but a few leaders are responsible for its existence. The mass of those who have joined it have placed themselves at the will of their leaders, who do all the work, and give them but little information of what they are doing, and concerning their plans and operations. They tell them that meetings cannot be held, and that above all things the knowledge of the existence of the organization must be kept a secret; that its exposure would vitiate all the good that its objects is intended to effect, and therefore, the common class must know nothing except what their leaders deem prudent to tell them. They must be satisfied, they say, to know that the objects of the organization is for their good.

Now we tell the public generally, and especially our fellow-citizens, with whom we have always lived, and for whom we have nothing but feelings of kindness, and whose well being and happiness we desire as we do our own, that this organization, is a wicked and cruel deception; that it was originated in the Northern army, and has been gotten among us for the purpose of aiding in our subjugation and ruin. It means nothing else. It was intended for nothing else. We tell you as a friend—one in whom you may have confidence, for we were never false to you. None of you can say that we ever wronged you and were not willing and ready to make reparation; none can say, however much we may have differed in opinion, that we have not always been charitable, and personally at least, always kind. Therefore, if by such a course of life, a man is entlitled to the confidence of his fellow-citizens, we beg you to believe us sincere when we tell you that this organization is a ruinous, a wicked and desperate thing. It will ultimately, if not dropped, exposed and quit, light the incendiary's torch and burnish the assassin's dagger in our midst. It will override the civil law, our towns and villages will blacken with the smoke of conflagration, men will be murdered in their own houses, in their beds, in their fields, and utter devastation and ruin will come upon us all. Mark what we say. We are no alarmist. No matter what you may have been told, this organization is a conspiracy against our government, and nothing else. You are not responsible for it. You have been deceived by its leaders, and have joined it, many of you, with good intentions, but it is your duty, and we tell you so in the sincerity of a heart that only wishes you well, to come out of it. You will not be hurt. Come out of it now and at once; they will not attempt, as they say, to shoot you "*through the head.*" Delay may be dangerous. You had better drop it speedily, and make known the evidence of your withdrawal. Our government is yet powerful, and terrible punishment may overtake those who refuse. It is only the leaders who now deserve punishment, and the laws of the country will be so construed; but if you remain after being well advised you will incur responsibility, and be held equally guilty.—*Western Sentinel.*

A FRAUD.

In the Raleigh *Standard* of Tuesday last, we find what purports to be an "Extract from the House Journals, Monday, May 23, 1864." It is a misstatement of the facts. The Editor of the *Standard* did not make his "Extract" from the Journals. The fraud consists in this: The *Standard's* "extract" says:

"The question now recurred upon the adoption of the second resolution in relation to Gov. Vance as amended by Mr. Cobb's resolution endorsing President Davis."

The *Standard's* "extract" then gives the yeas and nays—yeas 70, nays 26—and adds:

"So the resolutions endorsing Gov. Vance *and* President Davis passed the final vote—yeas 70, nays 26."

No such paragraphs as these are in the Journals. The Journals show the *truth*, that the resolution endorsing Gov. Vance was adopted by a vote of 93 to 3, and that "the other resolutions" (viz, Mr. Cobb's resolutions endorsing President Davis, which did not contain any allusion whatever to Gov. Vance) were adopted 70 to 26. The *Standard* manages, by a *pretended* extract from the Journals, to make it appear that Gov. Vance was endorsed by a vote of 70 to 26, instead of 93 to 3, as it was in truth, and as well known to the Editor of the *Standard.*—*Fay. Observer.*

From the Mobile Advertiser.

NORTHERN NEWS BY WAY OF THE WEST.

SENATOBIA, July 2.

Northern dates to the 30th ult., are received. The following is a synopsis of the news:

Hancock's corps was severely handled by A. P Hill on the 22d, near the Weldon Railroad, losing 2,500 men; but afterwards occupied a strong position.

The Federal casualties during the last week, around Petersburg, were from 6,000 to 8,000 men.

An army correspondent says the object of Grant's manœuvres is to relieve Hunter and obtain permanent possession of the Weldon Railroad, thus severing the Confederacy. Foster is making a movement on Chaffin's Bluff, the success of which will render the capture of Fort Drewry, the rebel rams and Richmond easy.

An Indianapolis correspondent says the navigation of the Ohio is extremely hazardous.

Drafting in Indiana is played out.

Gen. Wharton captured and destroyed, on the 18th, between Kingston and Dalton, five freight trains loaded with supplies.

Capt. Glover also, near Resaca, captured two trains with supplies.

During the debate in the House on the 25th, Fernando Wood spoke for peace. He said the war was unpopular, as shown by the necessity of drafting; that an out peace President would be elected next fall.

The speech and the abolition rejoinders created great excitement.

The three hundred dollar clause is to be repealed.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 30th contains an account of the capture of gunboat 27 by Shelby, and the blockade of White river at Clarendon.

Two transports caught above, cannot pass.

Transports with supplies for Steele had returned to Memphis, not being able to pass the batteries.

Rumers are current, and believed by many, that Steele had surrendered to Price.

The editor of the Chicago *Times* asks, "If it requires a million and a half of men three years to reach the defences of Richmond, how long will it take to reach the Gulf?"

TO THE PUBLIC.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., July 7th, 1864.

As there have been reports in circulation affecting the character of Mr. J. J. Betts, one of the Policemen of this City, I felt called upon to give the matter a thorough investigation. After doing so, I find that the report has no foundation in fact. Mr. Betts has served the city for several years past as principal Constable and I have had the most implicit confidence in his honesty and integrity.

The following certificate from gentlemen of high respectability, who have examined the matter, contradicts the rumors in circulation.

It is hoped that those persons who have been so *swift* to give circulation to these slanderous reports will be as ready to do justice to an injured and innocent citizen.

W. H. HARRISON.

(COMMUNICATED.)

RALEIGH, N. C., July 7th, 1864.

We the undersigned certify that we were present at the examination of certain negroes belonging to the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, charged with stealing a quantity of sugar, etc., and that the name of Mr. J. J. Betts was not mentioned by any of the negroes; neither do we believe that he had any connection with said robbery. We believe Mr. Betts to be a correct and honest citizen, and we deem this but an act of justice to him on account of the slanderous reports in circulation in this city.

J. HORTON,
W. B. NORWOOD.
C. B. ALLEN.

Witness, W. W. VASS, J. P.

ATTENTION CITY BATTALION.

THERE WILL BE AN OFFICERS' (COMMISSIONED AND non-commissioned) Drill at the Town Hall this (Saturday,) evening at 9 o'clock, p. m., the entire Battalion will assemble on Nash Square for drill. All who fail to attend this drills will be reported to the proper officers.

By order of the Major.

July 9th, 1864. 67—1t.

ATTENTION "B" COMPANY.

ALL PERSONS BETWEEN 18 AND 50 YEARS OF AGE who are exempt by law from conscription, living West of Fayetteville Street, and South of Hillsboro' Street and those living outside of the old Corporation, East of the city, constitute this Company. They will ALL report promptly on Nash Square, Saturday evening, at 5 o'clock, whether holding exemption papers or not.

By order of Col. Harrison.

July 9th, 1864. W. H. FINCH, Capt. 67—1t.

ATTENTION "A" COMPANY.

FIRST REGIMENT, N. C. M., H. D.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO MEET AT NASH SQUARE, TO-DAY, (Saturday,) at 5 o'clock, p. m. This notice includes all white men between the ages of 18 and 50 years; exempts from Confederate service living south of Newbern and east of Fayetteville streets within the old corporation.

By order of the Colonel,

S. W. SCOTT,
Capt. Co. A.

July 9, 1864. 67—1tpd.

STRAYED.

ON THE 5TH INSTANT, A LARGE BAY HORSE, ABOUT 9 years old, with large hoofs, and a piece of rein around his neck when he left. He was last seen above Roseman's, on the Chapel Hill road. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that may lead to his recovery or his delivery to

J. G. WILLIAMS,
W. F. ASKEW, or
The Southern Express Office.

July 9th, 1864. 67—1w.